

THE WORLD OVER

BRITAIN, U.S., BUILD BIG SHIPS

WASHINGTON—Great Britain and the United States published notes on Friday announcing they would build mightier dreadnaughts. At the same time France stated her intention of building by the present 35,000-ton limit, provided Germany and Italy do likewise.

Both Britain and the United States they based their decisions on Japan's failure to disclose whether she intended to build, or was building bigger battleships.

BIGGEST U.S. CROP SINCE 1931

CHICAGO—A half dozen Chicago crop experts, preparing their first estimates of 1938 wheat production in the United States, poured over hundreds of reports from farm communities which indicated that harvest of the biggest crop in seven years, valued as high as \$720,000,000, is possible.

OIL WELL, DRILLED TO 15,000 FT.

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—Drilling has topped on the Company's Waco well at this world's record depth of 15,000 feet.

The geologist for the company said the well would not be drilled any deeper but that tests were being made at upper levels. The well is estimated to have cost between \$300,000 and \$350,000 but companies declined to issue a statement on production expense.

100,000 NEW ROAD MAPS ISSUED

Welcomed by motorists, 100,000 new strip maps are being issued by the Alberta Motor Association. Just at this time when people are planning their summer holiday trips, the new maps undoubtedly will be scanned with close interest.

The maps will be made available at all official appointments of the A.M.A. including garages, hotels, service stations, auto camps and elsewhere.

These maps are issued in accordance with official information obtained from the Public Works Department of this province. They are designed to be used in highway routes or conditions right up to the close of the 1937 construction season.

Every effort has been made to issue maps that are handy and dependable, while containing much valuable information for tourists. Mileages from point to point are shown besides other information that is designed to make the tourist in enjoying a visit to this province.

Maps cover all sections of the province, including the Peace River district where extensive road improvements were made last year.

Lost—A lead pencil by Marjorie West, blonde, five foot five, 120 lbs. blue eyes, good dancer. Return please call Shawnee 5509 between the hours of seven and nine p.m.

A man who was travelling in the mountains stopped at a cabin and asked for a drink. An old woman brought it out to him, and after drinking he had quite a talk with her, telling her about the wonders he had seen in the outside world. Finally, when he stopped to take breath, the old woman took her pipe out of her mouth and said, "Stranger, if I knew of as much as you do, I'd go somewhere and start a little grocery."

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR DATES OF OUR BIG

MARSHALL WELLS PAINT SALE

WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF ALABASTINE, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Blessed is the man who, having nothing to say, abstains from talking.

SEND COUTTS' EASTER CARDS TO FRIENDS AND LOVED ONES

Priced at 5c; 10c; and 15c

We Have Cards for the Kiddies, too. Priced at 5c and 10c.

EASTER CHOCOLATES AND NOVELTIES

From 5 for 5c to 1c for 10c; 5c; 10c; 15c; 25c; 35c.

EASTER CHOCOLATES in boxes from 25c to \$2.50 each

McKIBBIN'S DRUG STORE

A.F. McKibbin, Pharm. B., Prescription Specialist, CARBON, Alta.

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 10

MORE SNOW PUTS LAND IN SPLENDID CONDITION FOR SPRING SEEDING

Moisture Estimated To Be Eighteen Per Cent Above Normal

The ground was again covered with snow the first part of the week and with about four inches of the wet substance penetrating the ground the moisture conditions this spring will be the best for many years. According to reports the snow was widespread and in most fields moisture has soaked well into the ground and while this will cause seeding to be somewhat later than in former years, it will insure full germination of all seed after it is planted.

In the past few years seeding in this district was well under way by the tenth of April, but this spring it will be around April 20 before much work can be done on the land, and should more moisture be available it will be even later, although according to officials of the Agricultural Department there is no need of anxiety over the lateness of the season.

A late spring usually means a good crop and farmers throughout the district are enthusiastic over prospects this year. There is no doubt that every available acre of land will be put to crop, providing seed can be obtained, and should this be the case throughout the entire province, there is going to be a large increase in the grain crop in Alberta.

According to a report from the Department of Agriculture Alberta received from August to mid-February was 18 per cent above normal for prairie sections of the province. Since this report was issued additional moisture has raised the figure.

LONG YEARS AGO

April 7, 1927

Mr. Peter Johnson arrived home on Saturday from Sweden, where he spent the winter.

There is quite a bit of snow north of the Three Hills creek and the people of Three Hills district are still enjoying sleighing.

Fire on Saturday night at Granger destroyed the C.N.R. depot and the Alberta Pacific elevator in which was stored about 6000 bushels of wheat and a quantity of oats.

The Carbon Chess Club is trying to arrange a match with the Calgary Chess Club during Easter week. W.A. Braisher is the Chess Champion of Carbon and H.A. English second best, with a close fight for third still in progress between R. English, T. Laing, W. Dixon and D. Cole.

W. Hay has bought the farm of H. Bruels and has taken up residence there.

Said the editor in that issue: "Too poor to take the home paper? Well that is a distressful condition. Boy that is a distressful condition. Boy that is a distressful condition."

WRITE OFF HUGE SASK. DEBT

How Saskatchewan farmers got their indebtedness cut down 100 million dollars was explained to a large Edmonton audience by Hon. Jas. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture.

"Creditors and Saskatchewan officials came to me in Ottawa, and I reviewed a previous offer to cancel interest, at least all back interest charges down to January 1, 1935, and put debts back on a new basis. Alberta did not ask for such treatment and still has not asked for it."

"I went to the council chamber and pleaded for the settlement of Saskatchewan's problems, and it was granted. Inside of 12 months more than 100 million dollars has been written off for the farmers in the drought areas."

"If Alberta wants the Saskatchewan settlement, or one similar to it, all it has to do is ask for it and it can get it within 24 hours."

THE WORLD OF WHEAT REVIEWED WEEKLY BY MAJOR H.G.L. STRANGE

Exchanging the products of the soil of one country for the fruits of the labour of people in other areas, has been practised since earliest times. Wheat grown five or six thousand years ago in the fertile plains of the valley of the Nile in Egypt and the Euphrates and Tigris rivers in ancient Babylonia was an important product in this international exchange.

Succeeding waves of civilisations formed their own wheat. The Sumerians, the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Chaldeans, the Hebrews, the Medes, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Egyptians, the Ethiopians, the Greeks and the Romans, all their wheat producers and exporters of wheat.

Then Britain, Poland, Roumania, Russia, and to this last year, the United States and Canada, became, each in turn, the chief world wheat exporters.

Canada two years ago shipped out wheat and flour to 82 different countries, and to 61 this last year. For 6000 years or more it has been recognized that wheat is one of the products between nations was the surest way to improve the standard of living of the people. It is the food that Governments are acting contrary to the teachings of history, by placing artificial restrictions on the way that international trade which has been so beneficial to mankind.

Following factors have tended to raise prices: Moisture needed in Hungary, Italy and Australia. Some past damage reports received from India. Low temperatures interrupt field work in Africa. Drought prevails in Morocco. Rain delay in Argentina. Russian Hostilities interfere with Chinese wheat seedings. Austria, Germany and Czechoslovakia buying Hungarian wheat.

Following factors have tended to lower prices: Better seeding under way in Europe and the U.S.A. Corn picking and the Canadian Pacific line's exception of the wheat. Beneficial rains in U.S. winter wheat belt. General rains relieve Roumanian drought. Danubian countries still offering wheat generously. Cuban exportations increase.

SCOTTISH CURLERS ENJOY THEIR TRIP TO CANADA

Alex Shaw has given us a copy of the "Blairgowrie Advertiser" in which is published the following: "The Scottish curling team which has been touring Canada and the United States, arrived home on Saturday in the Canadian Pacific liner, Duchess of Bedford. The tour was arranged to mark the centenary of the Royal Canadian Curling Club and the team covered 16,000 miles and played 73 games."

Mr. William Henderson of Lawton, who was captain of the team, described his experience of the tour as "wonderful." Although they did not win many matches, from a friendship point of view the tour was a great success.

Mr. John Walker, Merchiston Club, Edinburgh, said the popularity of curling in Canada was a revelation to him. "That is not to be wondered at," he said, "because the Canadians take up the game as soon as they can throw a stone."

The party was greeted with enthusiasm everywhere.

hen, feed her crumbs and waste from the kitchen and she will lay eggs to pay for the paper's subscription; then work her up into a pet pig and she will pay her first cost; so the paper will be clear profit. Repeat the process year after year, meanwhile learn wisdom and cease to be poor."

Aunts can make a speaking noise.

Govt. Assistance For Seed Grain

The Dominion Government is coming to the aid of the drought sections in Saskatchewan and Alberta in order that farmers therein may be supplied with seed for their farms this spring. It is calculated that there are \$1,800 needing assistance in this respect in Saskatchewan and 15,000 in Alberta.

The Dominion will guarantee Saskatchewan's credit up to \$14,000,000 and Alberta's credit up to \$14,000,000 in order that seed requirements may be met. Manitoba will be able to finance its own seed grain relief this spring.

Last year the federal government came to Alberta's assistance to the extent of \$1,600,000 and to Saskatchewan's with \$5,000,000.

The Canadian Wheat Board has available enough wheat to provide for the seed requirements of two provinces.

Under the plan the individual farmer obtains his seed requirements through the co-operation of the banks, which the government, with the aid of the municipalities, the provincial governments, guarantee the credit of the municipalities and the dominion of the provinces.

This year the maximum acreage for which the government will supply seed is fixed at 300 acres.

THAT SALOME FROG

I'M SEVEN YEARS Old and I Cannot Swim—

So don't blame Me for Looking Grim. When a Frog has to carry a Big Can

And Water his Back to Keep it Green And Prime Himself if he wants to Cry When His Belly gets Burned with

Where Grass Grows Brown instead of Green

A Tree can't Help but Feeling Mean. Even all the Water is "Extra Dry" And there ain't no Moisture in the

Sky And Rain would be Something New When ever a Cloud shows up in the

Blue And Folks Haul Water in Railroad Trains

While I Sit and Dream of the Summer Rain You can't Kid Me about This Desert Land

Where Salome Danced on the Red Hot Sand; Nobody Knows how I Landed Here In Salome's Sun Burned Atmosphere Where I Sit and Dream of the Old

They Say It Rained — and it May Again— But I'll Bet Ten Dollars that I'll cry Before Any Water Comes out of the Sky.

I'm an Old Frog—and Dang my Hide I Can't Swim Because I Never have tried.

—Ec.

TRANSFORMING FRIENDSHIP

(By Rev. W.H. McDannold)

To be saved is to want God always. People cannot believe in God to-day because they do not wish to. Can you state the problem more accurately?

By the desires of my heart is the quality of my life determined. Area after area of our natures must be conquered until we become like Him.

To become like God is to be under the authority and spirit of "Love" as a way and role of living. Love is the quality of freedom. Love casts out fear. To find Christ is to be free from self and from every bond, even that of being afraid of being found out and save that of love.

If I tell Him I have not far to travel, "If any man, in ancient or modern times, could be changed by any effort of his own, save only Paul with his first-class brains, his intuitive insight, his indomitable will, his unifying devotion, his magnificent energy, would have stood a good chance." Read the seventh chapter of Romans. It is a modern treatise on the struggle of the human heart.

The Christian Gospel is the re-organizing of the life with the power of a transforming Christ working in us. The missionary goes with an offer of a gift. Christ comes to us walking on the water "Not of Generators but of Thanes" and offers a gift—"the gift of a friendship that can change any man and bring Him garden first, and then power and peace and joy, and an outgoing love for others, whatever poor little bit of will-power he happens to have."

We cannot deserve God. We can only accept Him. We are only what they might have it more abundantly."

SOCIAL CREDIT TO CONTEST ALL SASKATCHEWAN SEATS

NORTH BATTLEFORD—Premier Albert of Alberta rejected co-operation with Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation forces for the coming Saskatchewan election and Social Credit Candidates will be nominated in every constituency, according to a report read in North Battleford Monday by G.H. Williams, Saskatchewan C.C.F. leader.

KING TO BROADCAST MAY 3

LONDON—An announcement from Buckingham Palace said the King's address at the opening of the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow May 3 will be broadcast throughout the Empire. His Majesty will speak about 4 a.m. M.S.T.

MAY PASS LEGISLATION TO CUT PRIVATE DEBTS PRIOR TO 1933 IN HALF

The Alberta Legislature on Tuesday passed a resolution asking the Government to introduce legislation cutting principal of private debts by 50 per cent action on the matter has now been delayed until the next session.

Notice of motion asking proof of feasibility of legislation legalizing sweepstakes was introduced and a resolution asking for a road into North West Territories was beaten.

Second reading was given to the Oil and Gas Conservation bill, giving wide powers to the Conservation Board.

A. J. Hooke suggested a crop insurance scheme for the province.

BUYING AT HOME

When you buy from your local merchants, you buy from your neighbors. Their reputation is at stake every time they make a sale.

Actually they have to live up to the highest standard of trade practice if they are to continue in business.

For greatest security in your buying always trade in Carbon.

TESTED RECIPES

HOT CROSS BUNS

1 compressed yeast cake.
1 can on top milk
1 tablespoonful sugar.
About 5 cups flour
1/2 teaspoonful salt.
1 teaspoonful mixed ground spices.
4 tablespoonfuls shortening.

1/2 cup sugar additional.
1/2 cup raisins or currants.
Cook the milk, then cool it to lukewarm in a large milk bowl. Add the yeast and allow the yeast to work in the milk. Add one and one-half cups of the flour, beating it well in, cover, and set aside in a warm place until light—about one hour. Now beat the shortening and sugar together and cream, add the egg and mix and then add the whole to the first mixture together with the remaining flour, salt, and spices. Knead thoroughly and again cover and set in a warm place until the dough has doubled in bulk—which will take approximately two hours. Break off small pieces of the dough and knead them very lightly with the hands into round buns, flatten slightly, place on an oiled baking sheet, and let them rise once more until very light. Brush over with beaten egg and press each bun on top with the back of a knife so as to form a cross. Bake fifteen to twenty minutes in a moderate oven, 350-375 degrees F., and either brush over with a sugar syrup to glaze or brush with frost with sugar-and-water frosting.

"What is ethics, Pop?" asked the young offspring.

"Well, Benny, I tell you. Suppose a customer comes into my shop and buys a necktie costing a dollar. He gives me a two-dollar bill, and walks out without taking the change."

"Now here's where the ethics come in. Should I keep the extra dollar myself, or tell my partner about it?"

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DODGE AND DE SOVA DEALER

WATCH FOR THE NEW MODEL

A High-Class Car in the Low-Price Field

PRICED FROM \$1070 DELIVERED

WHY NOT DRIVE A DODGE?

CARBON AUTO SERVICE

C. A. CRESSMAN, Prop. CARBON, ALTA.

HIGH PRICES PAID IN CALGARY LAST WEEK AT ANNUAL BULL SALE

Top Price of \$1,000 Paid for Animal by J.R. Hassard

Despite a somewhat depressed cattle market, the average prices paid for bulls at the Calgary spring sale was higher than in seven years, according to figures compiled by officials at the conclusion of the sale.

The average price for the 431 animals sold at the auction was \$145.23. That figure was \$16.07 higher than the largest buyers at the show. They bought 45 bulls in the two days of the sale.

Thursday one of the Collett entries, W.S. Dominion, 4200, brought what proved to be the highest price of the sale. He was disposed of to J.R. Hassard, Medicine Hat for \$1,000. Buyers representing the Dominion department of agriculture were the largest buyers at the show. They bought 45 bulls in the two days of the sale.

THAT TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR

The typographical error is a slippery thing and sly.

When you are dizzy, but it somehow will get by.

Till the forms are of the presser it is strange how still it keeps.

It shrinks down into a corner and it never stirs or peeps.

That typographical error, too small for human eyes.

Till the ink is on the paper, when it grows to mountain size.

The boss he starts with horror, then he grabs his hair and groans.

The copy reader drops his head upon his hands and moans—

But that typographical error is the only thing you see.

Miccaddoo Says --

Hospitals are places where persons who are run down usually wind up.

WATCH FOR THE DATES OF

SATIN-GLO SALE

BIG REDUCTIONS IN VARNISHES ENAMELS PAINTS

BUILDERS HDWE. STORES LIMITED

Perry Johnson, Manager Phone: 3 Carbon

Underground Streams Are Located Which May Solve Prairie Water Problems

Subterranean streams which flow beneath the earth's surface in glacial channels carry of much needed precipitation in semi-arid districts of Saskatchewan may solve the serious water shortage problem which has developed.

T. C. Main, water resources engineer of the Canadian National Railways for western Canada, and geology professors and students at the University of Saskatchewan about steps taken to overcome water shortage and said that experimental projects at Humboldt and Watrous already had proven eminently successful.

"Seventy-five per cent. of the people on the western plains are using water which is not fit for human consumption," Mr. Main declared during his address.

"It may not be hurting them," he went on to say, "but in this age it is not good enough, especially when there is such an abundance of excellent water available." Precipitation on the great plains made it a semi-arid area, he said. In addition, there was a minimum of rivers, and the water was quite bad as a rule. The deep ground water of the prairies was hard and contained too many salts.

Mr. Main dealt with the efforts of the C.N.R. to obtain satisfactory water supplies in areas easily served. His remarks were especially applicable to the domestic conditions of towns and cities as well as farms, and to small-scale irrigation requirements, he said.

In 1920 the railway was faced with a severe water crisis. It found that in many locations water was necessary to locate the water before it soaked into the earth's crust, if it was to have it at all and it was built in coles. The water in the ground was not at all suitable in these areas, so the water was constructed only in places above the ground-water level. The railway collected water from the spring runs and from heavy rains, but there was no infiltration from below. The speaker said.

Fifty-six of these dams were built in 10 years. Many held water for three years, the water 40 feet deep in places. Many methods of construction were used, including concrete and wood. At the present time all but three held water.

Shortage still prevailed, Mr. Main continued. A method of obtaining water from the quicksand under a surface layer of clay was suggested by an American engineer only recently. The sand, in this particular type of well, was pumped out and gravel put in its place. The sand particles were held in suspension so long as the water was pumped at a certain rate, and sand and gravel was continually inserted until a high enough reservoir was created for the required rate of pumping.

The third method outlined by Mr. Main promised to revolutionize the water situation in the west. Operations in the Humboldt, Watrous and Nokomia areas gave him cause for unbounded optimism.

"Humboldt was running short of water—and it was good water in the first place," he said. "The deep wells had dried up, and the C.N.R. was faced with a shortage. We got permission from our chief engineer to experiment on a new theory we had."

Shallow glacial deposits of sand and gravel on a bed of heavy clay showed no water on the top of the clay, he asserted. An excavation of 12 inches on an acre of land would yield a quarter of a million gallons. "Where did it go?" was the question. Gravel land carried little vegetation and there was slight evaporation, so not much was lost in the air.

The theory was that channels or troughs were scooped out of the clay during the glacial age, and the water ran into these. After a considerable period of no success in the Humboldt district, a channel was located and traced for three miles. There was a depth of 20 feet of water, 30,000 gallons a day going through the sand and gravel. This was in October of last year, so the operations were not yet completed.

A similar condition developed at Watrous. The C.N.R. got its water from the town, and it was of such good quality that it earned the name of "liquid dynamite" among trainmen. A satisfactory plant was put into operation there on Feb. 10.

The big surprise was in the case of Nokomia. "A billion gallons of the best water between Winnipeg and Edmonton, including the town of Nokomia, is just a few feet under the ground," Mr. Main said. He obtained a re-

quisition of \$85,000 to develop the scheme.

Sections three and four of township 30, range 23, west of the 2nd, were examined in detail by Mr. Main's party. Under 725 acres was estimated, 218,000,000 gallons of water flowed yearly. A thousand acres were tested, and then 8,000 acres indicated a similar situation. Only 20,000,000 gallons annually are needed by the railway. "There is enough first-class water there for a city like Saskatoon," the speaker said. "And there must certainly be similar prospects elsewhere. These places needed water and we were able to find some. We have not tried elsewhere."

Early Printing

Study Of Technique Of Art In The Early Sixteenth Century

The King has presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, two documents which are of great value for the study of the technique of printing in red and black in the early sixteenth century.

The first is what is known as a "frisk-sheet"—a protecting sheet of parchment backed with paper, in which holes were cut to allow the printing of initials, or words, which were to appear in red. The second is the proof of a page printed entirely in red which shows textual corrections and on which those words which are to be left in red in the final printing are marked with the pen. The book to which this proof belongs is a Book of Hours printed by Reginald of Paris, the King's gift.

The importance of the King's gift is that it is the first time in print of what has only been surmised before—the method of printing in black and red at this period. It shows the printer the whole of the type was linked in red for the proof. Then a frisk-sheet was cut which showed only the selected initials and words to touch the paper. Finally the type for these words and letters was set in the galley and the page filled with leads, and the remaining type was cleaned, re-linked with black ink, and printed off a second time to produce the final page.

Both these documents were found with others among printers' waste as padding inside an old binding in the Royal Library at Windsor—London Times.

Necessary For World Travel

Dates Change At Imaginary Line From North To South

The international date line is an imaginary line from the North to the South Pole, at which dates change.

The necessity for such a line, in these days of general world travel, may be illustrated by the imaginary case of a traveler who leaves a certain point at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, and travels westward round the globe, keeping pace with the sun.

"This special traveler would arrive at his starting point at noon on Tuesday, with the sun directly overhead. He would have the whole of the Tuesday. The question would be where did he leave Monday and enter Tuesday?"

The answer would be that the date became later by one day upon his crossing of the international date line. This line is located approximately at the 180th meridian.

The international date line is not straight from pole to pole. It starts down the 180th meridian from the North Pole, goes east of Wrangell Island, passes between Alaska and Siberia, and thence angles west again past the 180th meridian, returning to the meridian approximately opposite Vladivostok. The date line then drops down the meridian to the equator, where it makes its eastern jog, rejoining the meridian permanently at the Antipodes Islands.

This joggling of the date line is for the purpose of keeping it as far as possible, where there is least likely to be disturbed or confused by the change of date.

Carries Ailay Germs

The only film covering the skin is broken and broken down into minute globules by soap lather, which surrounds dirt particles, including germs, so that they may be carried away by rinsing.

Each of the great animal divisions of the world has a different covering material. Mammals have hair, reptiles have scaly skin, fish have scales, insects and mollusks have shells and birds have feathers.

Shed Her Chance

America's first woman newspaper photographer, Frances Benjamin Johnson, was on the job in Buffalo in 1900 with her camera all set when President McKinley was suddenly assassinated. But she didn't get the epochal picture. Because she was so unnerfed as the assassin shot down the Chief Executive she just sat down—like a woman—and cried instead of snapping the bulb.

May Be Explanation

Science has been able to explain satisfactorily why some lightning flashes show up black when photographed. The only explanation is that the wave length of the light causes the unusual chemical reaction.



This big hawtiter of World War days is in the ground of Hertford Castle, but it may shortly be sold for scrap and be "reincarnated" in a weapon of more modern proportions. The youngsters look at the hawtiter with interest because they were not born when it roared defiance at the enemy.

Wheat Rust

Plague Of Prairies Now Being Conquered By Aid Of New Wheat Varieties

Wheat rust, prairie plague, is near being conquered. Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, told the house of agriculture and colonization committee.

Of three to five million bushels of rust-ridden wheat will be available this year, he said. It will be sown chiefly in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

"After this year there will not be much excuse for sowing varieties susceptible to rust," he said.

A film, distributed by United Grain Growers, Limited, produced with the co-operation of federal and provincial government, showing the work being done to defeat the disease that plagues not only wheat in the west but oats in the east as well was shown.

Great care has been taken that no varieties susceptible to the grain trade have been distributed.

"We use Marquis as the standard of quality," said Dr. Newman. "Actually we have developed a number of varieties that seem to have the edge on Marquis." He predicted that in eastern Canada the new rust-resistant wheat varieties would replace Marquis and Huron, the present stand-bys.

Crowd Was Hungry

People At Grand National Race Consumed Large Quantities Of Food

The London, Monday and Scottish Railway Company served 16,000 meals to the Grand National crowds. After the race was over there was little left.

2,500 pounds of fish; 1,700 rasher of meat; 8,300 eggs; 5,000 pounds of meat; 750 grapefruit; 150 hams and 4,500 bottles of beer.

One railway company alone took 34 trains of rascagors to Alntree. All arrived at the one station within three hours.

For the first time police plans directed traffic from the air by wireless.

Crane Stitch - Useful - Colorful



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Large and Small Crosses Grow Quickly

PATTERN 6662

Regal peacocks in 10 and 5 to 10 inch crosses—what fun to watch them take form on scarf-edge, or buffet-set. Use bright floss! Pattern 6662 contains a transfer pattern of 2 motifs 10 1/4 x 13 1/2 inches, 2 and 2 reverse motifs 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches. Illustrations of stitches, materials needed, color schemes.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Facts About Tornadoes, That Cost Yearly Many Lives And Much Property Loss

Value Of Personal Liberty

Was Very Clearly Demonstrated By Storm In England

A prized possession of democratic countries is the liberty of the subject. A recent High Court case in Britain illustrates effectively not only the value placed upon personal liberty by the British, but also the balance which is struck between the forces of law and order and the individual.

The facts of the case are simple. Mr. John Patrick Ludlow, actor, was waiting for a bus. He was wearing a thick coat and he had over his arm a thinner coat which he was taking to his tailor to be pressed. Mr. Ludlow was arrested by two plainclothesmen and marched to the local police station, on suspicion of having stolen the second coat.

Mr. Ludlow brought an action against the police claiming damages for false imprisonment. His version of the facts was accepted by the jury who awarded him £300 damages with costs.

It might seem at first sight that this was a case of the unimportant actor, almost a waste of time. But true democracy is really an expression of small individualism and has its important aspects. As the judge in the case, Lord Hewart, observed: "If once we show any signs of giving way to the abominable doctrine that because things are done by officials therefore some immunity must be extended to them—that is to become of our country."

In Britain the police are not the law. They are citizens with special powers, but they are subject to control and must use their special powers discreetly. In some ways this happens to them in their fight against crime. But it also acts as a most effective shield in the fight to safeguard individual liberty—Christian Science Monitor.

Ruled Million Subjects

Wootahy Indian Prince Who Died Recently Succeeded By Son

The tall, bearded and heavily bearded Maharajah of Patiala, one of the wealthiest and most important Indian princes, who died recently, governed 1,600,000 subjects, mostly broad-shouldered Sikhs, in a realm of about 6,000 square miles in India's northwest. He was succeeded by his 24-year-old son.

The Maharajah served with the Indian Expeditionary Force in the Boer War. Soldier, sportsman and imperial statesman, he was appointed extra honorary aide-de-camp to King George VI.

He had an income of \$4,500,000 a year. He once summoned a painter to paint his portrait in state, which included \$300,000 worth of jewels.

On his visits to London, the Maharajah would engage the whole floor of one of the best hotels. A solid silver bath was installed for his use, and 5,000 cups and saucers were delivered every day to adorn the rooms.

In his huge collection of jewels was a string of pearls reputed to be worth \$5,000,000.

Ex-Minor Keeps Fit

Takes Fifteen-Minute Walk Barefoot Every Day In Year

For 27 years or more, winter and summer, Gen (Ginger) Young, Midland, Michigan, has been taking a fifteen-minute walk barefoot daily in all that time he never has been ill a day.

"Apples, tomatoes and human need," Young explains. "Put apples in a hot room without fresh air and they rot rapidly. Give them air and they keep good for a long time."

One of Young's stunts, which amazes amazed visitors to the town, is shoveling the snow off his front walks while barefooted and dressed only in light shirt and trousers.

"Of course, I wear an overcoat and protect myself from the cold like other folks, but not during my 15 minute daily airing-off period," Young adds.

Young, 59 years old, believes one reason he values fresh air so highly is that he spent his youth in the cold where fresh air just doesn't exist.

Often Are Confused

Poison Ivy and poison oak are not the same, although often they are confused. The former is prevalent in the eastern United States, while the latter is rare except in the southern states.

Sank German Battleship

Thomas Edward Newton, 33, gunnayer aboard H.M.S. Arcturion, who sank the German battleship Blucher off Dogger Bank in January, 1915, died recently in a hospital in London. Newton was one of three men aboard when the Arcturion herself was sunk in February, 1916.

Cairo, The Egyptian Capital, Is The Largest City In Africa

Although people in this section of the United States do not give tornadoes very much thought, they will be surprised to learn that in 1924 and destroy millions of dollars' worth of property, says the Baltimore Sun.

The twister, which is almost an American monopoly, or near it, is frequently encountered in the central Southern States, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. It extends north up the Mississippi valley and occasionally visits Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota.

The tornado is a phenomenon encountered by wide flared areas. Mountains and other topographical irregularities break up the tornado and deflect it. Some tornadoes cover great distances, like the series of twisters which struck a wide area from Georgia to Iowa the other day, killing several people and doing great damage at Belleville, Ill. Twisters 50 or 60 miles are about the limit.

The cause of tornadoes has been discussed by meteorologists as a disturbance created when a mass of cool air rushes into a warm air region. The tongue of cool air rushes in at an angle above that of the warm air tends to sink and be displaced by the upward surging warm air.

For some reason or other, the resulting tornado is usually formed on a line of low pressure, but during the center of the low-pressure area. The speed varies from 20 to 50 miles an hour, moving generally from west to east. At times a twister may be so fast that it is almost impossible to see it. The difference of a few feet may make all the difference between being in the path of the twister or safety out of it.

During the tornado season, which is spring, Arkansas is almost constantly in a state of alarm. At Muskogee, Ark., in 1933, chickens were plucked clean by an errant twister. At Tulsa, a 1934 automobile containing seven people was picked up off the road, rolled over four times and set back on the road without serious damage. One twister lifted a schoolhouse off its foundation, and several pupils crouched in the basement.

For the survivors of cyclonic storms these episodes provide valuable reminders of the danger, but during their period of intensity—often only two or three minutes—they are terrified over to the hardened inhabitants of the tornado belt. From the first preliminary roar to the creation of flying trees and circumstances of human and accessories, the twister turns an apocalyptic experience.

Rights Of Witnesses

Sufferers From The Badgering Of Clergy in Court

The most helpless person in any court of law is the witness. He seems to have no friends and suffers from the most unimpaired and strange surroundings and influences. Probably that is why evidence cannot easily be procured to promote the ends of justice. Apparently in Australia there is a judge whose protection of witnesses has got him in the newspapers. His action was so unusual it was news.

When a witness in the divorce court at Sydney was being badgered by a lawyer he scratched his head and the privileged lawyer took advantage of the peculiarity. He was told by the cross-examining attorney to "take your hand from your head."

The witness said, "Leave it there if you want to."

To the attorney the judge said: "I believe in witnesses being in the case. If a man wants to scratch his head, he may do so. If he wants to fold his arms, he may. In fact, within reason, a witness may put his arms anywhere. Many attorneys insist on witnesses looking at them. Witnesses may look where they like. Another question put is 'What are you laughing at when a witness smiles.' A witness is perfectly entitled to smile if something funny happens to amuse him."—Brandon Sun.

Plant Hormones

Experiment With Chemicals To Stimulate Growth of Crops

Questions regarding fertilizers present more complicated problems than products come into the market, the result of scientific discovery. It has been found for example that certain chemicals named "plant hormones," mainly derivatives of butyric and acetic acid, stimulate plant growth under conditions not specifically defined. Experimenting with these products is an interesting pastime, but insufficient to yet know about them to warrant their general use. The plant hormones are not fertilizers but stimulants to plant growth in some mysterious way.

Then there are the so-called minor plant food products containing elements such as manganese, boron and iodine. While it is true that soils after long cropping may become deficient in these elements it is not yet a general condition. Crop requirements of the minor plant foods are relatively small, and average Canadian farm land which is mostly of mineral origin is well stocked with the minor plant foods.

The many brands of satisfactory fertilizers on the market, containing liberal amounts of the three essential plant foods, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, are invaluable in crop production, because crops use them in such large amounts that they become deficient in them. Farmers are advised to continue their buying to these proven fertilizers unless deficiency in any of the minor plant foods have been found on their farms. Information regarding such deficiencies may be obtained from the Dominion Experimental Farms, and Agricultural College.

Treasure Trove

Using Diamond Drill To Locate Pirate Gold Off Eastern Coast

It is pleasant, even relaxing, to turn from reports and discussions of wars and crises to read of the adventures of a group of men who are busy who are intent on digging for pirate gold. Modern treasure hunters using the diamond drill rather than the pick and shovel, are busy at work on Plum Island seeking the fabulous riches supposed to be buried there by the villainous pirate Captain Edward Swede.

The whole story has exactly the right flavor for a treasure hunt. The beach is an island. There are stories of old charts and landmarks, of doubloons and killings. The treasure-seekers tell eerie tales of weird incidents which mark their hunt for the riches. The whole collection of detail adds up to a fine picture of a sure story in the best traditions of adventure fiction.

Stories of fabulous treasures made overnight by Horatio Alger's heroes or plunging stock market adventures can never compete for interest with those of buried treasure. There is a glamour about treasure trove which makes \$150 in doubloons worth, in reader interest, more than ordinary money. —Halifax Chronicle.

Opposed To War

But American Senator Has Some-what Modified His Views

Senator Norris (D-Calif.), the only remaining member of the United States senate who voted against U.S. entry into the Great War, says there is more justification for a declaration of war today than in 1917.

The veteran of 35 years in Capitol Hill made that statement in an interview at Washington, but hastened to add: "I do not think there is anywhere near sufficient justification and I would vote the same now as I did then."

"But we see nothing replacing justice and reason in other parts of the world. sooner or later we may have to face it. I pray not."

After opposing the New Year proposals for years, Norris said he believed he should modify his position somewhat. He said he now felt the United States should be armed to an extent greater than Japan is armed, or greater than other Italy or Germany is armed.

"I believe, however," he said, "that the plan now proposed in Austria, contemplating an armistice, is enormously large and unnecessary."

Memorandum in War Time

The possibilities of a submarine campaign against Great Britain in case of war are often discussed. That there is grave danger from the undersea craft is admitted. We know what submarines can do, for in the first world war they were sent to the bottom of the sea 3,000,000 pounds of bacon and 4,000,000 pounds of cheese.

Since the price of capturing a submarine runs into thousands of dollars, not many now in the world can afford the animals.

Farm Machinery

Depreciation Greatest Factor The Farmer Has To Control With

Farm machinery is a big item in the matter of farm capital and so deserves more consideration than is usually given to it. On the average farm this item will amount to about \$1,500. Depreciation is one of the greatest factors the farmer has to contend with in this connection, and is usually figured at about ten per cent. In many cases, however, this figure will be nearly doubled, states C. J. Wilkinson, Dominion Experimental Station, Rossburn, Saskatchewan, but with proper housing facilities or proper handling, it can be reduced considerably.

With another season of work not far away, now is an opportune time to get a few quick checks, harrows, cultivators and other machinery checked over. A few hours work tightening loose bolts and bearings, replacing worn or missing parts will likely save valuable time during the busy season. It is a paying proposition for the farmer to be able to take his machinery into the field at the start of the season in first class condition. Much of this work can be done by the farmer, but getting all narrow teeth, cutting shovels, etc., cleaned and adjusting the disks and scrapers in the grain drill, seeing that oiling systems are clean and in working order so that all parts of the machine are being properly lubricated, and so on. It is advisable to wash out the disks of the drill with kerosene and to make certain the parts are getting all oil or grease to them and that the disks are properly adjusted.

Lubricating the parts with oil or grease on machinery is not a waste but rather a good investment. Some parts will require more oiling than others, but generally speaking, the average oiling machinery, proper oiling or greasing of all parts twice a day or once a week, will save the farmer a great deal of money in the long run.

Always A Tragedy

When Church Even For Unavoidable Reasons Must Turn To Another

When a church is a hard thing for denominational authorities to do. However convincing the material evidence may be in favor of closing a place of worship, they cannot overcome the tragedy of it. At a house of God, devoted to the glory is to pass, the high purposes and hopes built into its structure, the labors of its ministers, the untold sacrifices and sacrifices of its congregation, are to be removed from a scene. The fruits of the ministrations given within its walls are immortal. They should not have an ever-enduring memorial on the site of their building.

Yet not less than other institutions can a church ignore the changes time works. The population shifts. The needs of the community change. Secretaries of another creed surround the old chapel. Attendance falls. Its walls are reduced. Repair becomes evident. If the fabric is a monument, the repository of memories impressive to the multitude, it may be preserved, a place of pilgrimage, but if it records only the daily goodness of common men, the kindest course is to remove its sacred vessels to another sanctuary.

The Presbytery of New York has recently been called on to merge two churches in Manhattan and two in the Bronx. This does not mean their work will cease; it may not mean that the buildings, those shells of things divine, will be put to secular uses. The new population surrounding their sites may acquire them for religious centers. The lamps of faith may still illuminate them, though tended by men obedient to another ritual. May it be so; yet even though it is, there must be deep regret when a church shuts its doors.

Trapping Of Beaver

From 6,000 To 7,000 Pelts Taken North Of Latitude 33

Reports from points along the Hudson Bay railway indicate that trappers will have between 6,000 and 7,000 beaver pelt to show for the six weeks open to beaver season north of latitude 33.

This season's catch was approximately the same as last year's. The season opened March 15, to close April 23.

Trapping of beaver has been strictly forbidden for many years north of 33 and there appears no present likelihood of the ban being lifted for many years to come.

An order-in-council probably will be issued by the government in the near future setting the time for the annual trapping season. Nothing definite has been decided yet.

Goldfish belong to the Chinese carp family.

CHINA GUARDS HER PRECIOUS FOOD



Owing to the scarcity of food in Shanghai and the fact that thieving is rampant, great care is taken to protect rice bought by the Council of the International Settlement to relieve the shortage. In the picture above two men are guarding the precious food, pending its transfer to the settlement, and apparently one of the guards decided the safest way to protect his charge was to sit on it.

Automobiles Lent Aid

Trained Lights On Landing Field To Assist Aviators

Huntsville, Ala., demonstrates a new use for automobiles, as well as a wedding of the automotive and aeronautic facilities, when 18 army fliers, caught in a storm, age ahead in a forced landing by hundreds of automobile owners summoned by state police to train their lights on a landing field and thus guide the aviators to earth. And while we're on the subject, it is interesting to note that radio activity has also joined hands with the automotive world, for a new radio invention described at Dayton, Ohio, which flashes red light on the dash board of automobiles and causes the radio loud-speaker to blare a warning if fliers near. The device, resembling a small radio transmitter at grade-crossings, actuated by approaching trains. The two incidents are pleasant to contemplate at this time. They indicate one human aspect that remains stable. Men go right on helping one another.

Unhatched Cheese Fond

Believed to have come to Morley Indian reserve, 50 miles west of Calgary, in a bale of dyed clothing, an unhatched cheese for \$25 was found by George Smalley, an Indian student at the Stoney Indian school. The cheese is being sent to the Toronto bank in an effort to find its owner.

"The Weavers are quiet tonight. Is anything wrong?"

"No," they always that way. When he proposed he just held on to the cheese, said, "Eh?" and he looked at it and said "Uh-huh."

Had Unusual Origin

Highball Is A Term Used By Every Railroad Man

The name of our most popular alcoholic drink was bequeathed to us by early railroad men. "Highball," in the vernacular of the railroad, means "go ahead." It is the signal the conductor gives the engineer by raising his hand in a rigid position. It comes from an early type of semaphore which had a ball on it. When the ball was in the "high" position it meant "proceed," when out of sight, it meant "stop." It doesn't take much imagination to connect this name with the old custom of elevating a drink in a silent way to your host before quaffing it. Nevertheless, rule "G" in the standard book of rules for railroad men says you'll be fined for taking on too many highballs—... liquid ones, of course.—Phœnix Plane.

Too Much Motion

Some People Would Welcome Machine That Could Keep Quiet

We live in a time of motion, emotion and commotion, largely actuated by petroleum, electricity and catchwords. And sometimes, so manifold are the conveniences that surround us, we may perhaps long for a machine that would not be perpetual in any sense, that would not say anything, or do anything, or go anywhere, but just stay in one spot and keep its shirt on. Maybe some stock could be sold in such a device, if the Attorney-General didn't object. New York Times.

Wage increases in Malaya have been followed by soaring living costs.

Interested In Gardens

Thousands Of New Englanders Attend New York's Flower Show

New Englanders prove that their traditional interest in gardens and in early railroad men. "Highball," in the vernacular of the railroad, means "go ahead." It is the signal the conductor gives the engineer by raising his hand in a rigid position. It comes from an early type of semaphore which had a ball on it. When the ball was in the "high" position it meant "proceed," when out of sight, it meant "stop." It doesn't take much imagination to connect this name with the old custom of elevating a drink in a silent way to your host before quaffing it. Nevertheless, rule "G" in the standard book of rules for railroad men says you'll be fined for taking on too many highballs—... liquid ones, of course.—Phœnix Plane.

Flare In Sweden

After being knocked down by a cyclist while gossiping in the roadway, two women have been fined in Gärlekrön, Sweden, on the charge of "careless standing." They protested that they should pay \$125 after being knocked down and injured. The cyclist, a telegraph messenger boy, was also fined for riding too fast.

Landlord: "I am going to raise your rent."

Tenant: "I am very much obliged to you, for I know I cannot raise it myself this quarter."

Pain Protection

New Technique Evolved By United States Specialist

Protection from pain for persons suffering from incurable conditions is offered in researches described by Dr. Alfred W. Adson, brain surgeon of the Mayo Foundation Graduate School, in a paper prepared for presentation before the American College of Surgeons in convention at Toronto.

Intractable pain which heretofore could only be relieved by drugs can be defeated by the injection of chemicals into sensory nerves or by complete severance of the sensory components of nerves involved, between the centre of pain and the brain, Dr. Adson reported.

Persons suffering from such insuperable conditions as painful and non-curable cancers and many types of neuralgia may be protected from any sense of pain by the technique evolved by the United States specialist.

In an interview Dr. Adson explained the "feeling" of a nerve can be destroyed without loss of its motor power and this is what is done. He said, "suppose there is a neuralgia in the cheek that is giving great pain. You can open up the nerve, find the sensory component of the nerve that carries the pain to the brain and make the cheek numb. It would be permanently numb, but you would be able to move it."

The signals to move parts of the body go from the brain down, while feelings from those parts go up to the brain. A nerve is like a trunk component of only destroy the sensory component."

In this way it was possible to numb completely a body completely, the neck down so a person might even walk through fire or cut off a hand without any sensation of pain.

Northern Development

Says Northwest Territories Must Have Representation At Ottawa

The time will come when the Northwest Territories must have representation in the House of Commons. The time will come when the Northwest Territories must have representation in the House of Commons. The time will come when the Northwest Territories must have representation in the House of Commons.

At present, said Dr. Cammell, the Territories are administered by a governor and council of six men meeting fortnightly at Ottawa. This body has no power to pass resolutions and raise revenues for administration of health, education and other purposes.

But growth in importance of the mining industry in the Territories is impelling more work on this council, he said. Oil had been discovered, and estimates this year's production at around 1,000,000 gallons.

"It won't be long before we have a gold mine in the Territory," he said. "Prospectors say the Yellowknife river, crossed on the battery, is a gold mine. The mining calendar of Canada to-day, and there is almost a stampede taking place in there from Edmonton."

Reading The Papers

Should Teach Children To Become Interested At A Suitable Age

Children should be taught to take an active interest, when they reach suitable age, in all important affairs and instruction in the reading of newspapers should be highly beneficial. They should be trained to know what is of real value. The art of selection is not an easy one, especially for children. It is generally admitted that the child who begins early to read the newspapers under careful guidance, and who is the result of a habit of discussing notable events with his parents, gains a knowledge that is of incalculable value. There may be some who are working out the idea advanced by Sir James, but it is nevertheless worthy of careful thought.—Brantford Examiner.

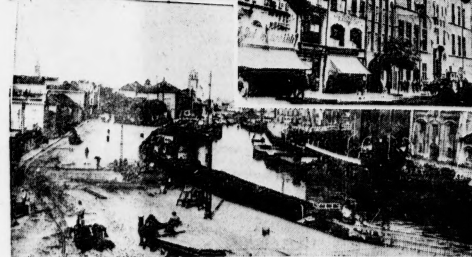
Chocolates From Wood Sugar

Chocolates from wood were shown in a collection of substitute products at the Dusseldorf, Germany, exposition called "A Nation at Work." The chocolates are made from "wood sugar," extracted from wood waste products. The types displayed included a "glucose chocolate."

A Hungarian doctor is experimenting with plugging up dead and other animals, to aid zoo veterinarians in treating sick or injured animals.

The present day worth of the chemicals in an average man's body is a little more than \$45. Five years ago, they were valued at about \$85.

German housewives have been urged to serve potatoes in place of bread.



Next objectives of the Nazi campaign to build up a "greater Germany" are expected to be the Free City of Danzig, already Nazi-controlled, even to the extent that the avastika (Hitler) has taken the strategic port of Memel, both were part of Germany before the partitioning of the Versailles treaty which made Danzig a free city and gave Memel to the newly-created state of Lithuania. Recent events indicate that Germany might have to give up the latter Lithuania in return for acceding to Germany's acquisition of the Polish corridor, Danzig and Memel.

THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued Every Thursday at
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Editor and Publisher

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THURSDAY, APRIL 7

BETTE DAVIS
HENRY FONDA

—12—

THAT CERTAIN WOMAN

THURSDAY, APRIL 14

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A Farm Seed Field

"A Seed Field on the Farm" is the title
of a pamphlet just issued by the "Crop
Testing Group."

Any farmer sending a copy of this
pamphlet may obtain one free of charge at
any Alberta Pacific elevator.

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THE STRONG RIGHT ARM
OF CANADA

RECEIVING deposits or making loans, Canada's
banks are dealing largely with other people's
money. Parliament has placed the strictest safe-
guards around the handling of other people's money.

When you deposit, or when you borrow, the
strong right arm of the nation itself is thrown in-
to you, for banking is subjected, through The Bank
Act, to greater Government regulation, stricter
supervision and more penetrating Parliamentary
scrutiny than any other business in Canada.

Banks assemble the surplus funds of millions of Cana-
dians, mostly in small sums. Based on these deposits,
and their own resources, they make credit available
where needed, for agriculture, commerce, industry,
lumbering, mining, fishing, transportation, markets,
governments, municipalities and individuals.

These are grave responsibilities. In discharging them the
banks are well supervised.

Charters of all Canadian
banks expire at the end of every
ten years; they can be renewed
for no more than ten years and
then only after the most search-
ing parliamentary investigation
of the whole business of banking.
Can you name any other form of
enterprise in Canada in which
every company's charter expires
at one time? Or which has to
undergo parliamentary investiga-
tion as a condition to continu-
ing in business?

Parliament can, of course,
amend The Bank Act at any
time, but every ten years that
Act is thrown open for what is
known as the "Biennial Revi-
sion." Bank officers are called
before the Banking and Com-
merce Committee of the House
of Commons. They are examined
and cross-examined by members,
and every phase of banking is
fully disclosed.

It is a large committee which
includes many of the ablest
members in Parliament. Every
province and every political
party is represented on it, so
that Canadians do not lack in
any sense for the most penetrat-
ing examination of the business
of banking.

Canadians as a people thus
regulate the business of banking
through their elected representa-
tives. Into The Bank Act, by
reason of the work of this Com-
mittee over the years, have
been prompted by experience.

In addition, Canada's char-
tered banks are supervised in
various other ways and operate
under almost continuous scruti-
ny. Shareholders appoint their
own auditors—chartered account-
ants—who strictly examine each
bank's affairs.

There is an Inspector
General of Banks, an officer
under the Minister of Finance,
whose duty it is to keep through-
out the year a vigilant eye upon
banking operations. He has ac-
cess to all bank records.

Banks have to make statutory
returns to the Minister of Fi-
nance and to the Bank of Canada,
periodically. Heavy penalties are
provided for neglect to make

them or if they contain falsity
or deceit.

Each month they must report
to the Government the total of
loans made to bank directors or
to firms in which they are part-
ners, and of loans which directors
guarantee. The return of January
31st, 1932, shows that the total
of such loans does not amount
to more than 1/100th part of the
total bank loans.

There is no "money mono-
poly" in banking. Any group of
responsible people who will get
together and subscribe and half
of it paid up, and who fulfil
the requirements of The Bank
Act, can start a bank. The re-
quirements are devised to en-
sure the people against fly-by-
night promoters.

Up till 1924 chartered banks
issued their own notes to the
amount of their paid-up capital
and might, on occasions, exceed
that sum under delicate and rigid
legal limits.

In establishing The Bank of
Canada, Parliament provided
that for ten years from and in-
cluding 1926, there should be a
steady year by year reduction in
the total circulation of the char-
tered banks.

We can issue our own notes
now only up to 85 per cent. of
our paid-up capital. Each year,
as this reduction takes place, the
note issue of the Bank of Canada
increases.

Thus it must be seen that
banks have never had an un-
limited power to issue notes.
They have always been delin-
quently restricted by Parliament,
with heavy fines as penalties for
any breach of these restrictions.

There is no mystery about the
work of Canada's chartered
banks; their accounts are an open
book to the Dominion Govern-
ment, through the Minister of
Finance, his officers, and the
Bank of Canada.

The chartered banks are con-
trolled by specific laws, regula-
tions and restrictions which are
for your protection as depositor,
note-holder or borrower. They
are so to safeguard the public,
transfer the flow of trade and
commerce and to facilitate the
transfer of goods and services.

THE CHARTERED BANKS
OF CANADA

Your local branch bank manager will be glad to talk banking
with you. He will be glad to answer your questions, from the
standpoint of his own experience. The next article in this
series will appear in this newspaper. Watch for it.

LOCAL
NEWS

A jolly party was held in the I.O.D.
E. Club rooms last Wednesday eve-
ning in honor of Jack Evans, who
left on Thursday to enter the English
Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Tucker and son
left Monday for their home in Kelowna,
B.C., after spending the past two
weeks visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Jas.
Smith.

Alex Reid returned the end of the
week after attending the stock sale in
Calgary.

Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Jas. McLeod
spent a couple of days last week visit-
ing in Drumheller, and returned
Sunday morning.

Mrs. S.F. Torrance and Elaine and
Marion returned to Calgary, Friday.
Mrs. Fairbairn returned with them
and spent the week end in Carbon.

The Lady Roberts Chapter I.O.D.E.
entertained the Duke of York Chapter
in the Club rooms last Friday evening.
Mrs. C. Friesen won the bridge prize,
and Mrs. Twiss the whist prize. In the
contest Mrs. C. Moorhouse and
Mrs. R. Heath were the prize winners.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Hay and son
Billy of Sylvan Lake spent the week
end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Len Poxon returned
to Calgary Monday, and Mrs. Fair-
sair, who was visiting at the home
of Mr. and Mrs. S.F. Torrance, re-
turned to the city with them.

Stewart Hay returned Saturday
from Calgary, where he attended the
bull sale.

Samme Malton of Calgary was in
Carbon Saturday.

Mr. J. Atkinson and son, Ralph, took
in the bull sale in Calgary last week.

The C.G.T. held a card party in
the I.O.D.E. club rooms on Monday
night.

Mrs. M.H. Davis of Three Hills
spent Sunday and Monday visiting in
Carbon at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
Alex Todd.

We understand that there are a
number of cases of Scarlet Fever west
of Seawall.

A tea and sale of flowering plants
will be held on Tuesday, April 12,
from 3 to 7 p.m. in the old bank
building under the auspices of the
Carbon W.A.M.

Mrs. Graham left Friday to spend
a few days visiting with friends in
Allingham.

Spring work has started—and no
doubt ended in a hurry. Alex Todd re-
ports seeing a farmer harrow his
land in the vicinity west of Three
Hills.

Mr. Wilmott of General Motors of
Canada was a Carbon visitor Tuesday,
conducting orders for a couple of
new Chevrolet cars, sold by the dealer
Garrett Motors.

Mrs. Myrie Olliphant returned from
a visit to Calgary on Sunday evening.

C. A. Cressman and Perry Johnson
were business visitors to Calgary on
Wednesday.

Miss Nancy Penner returned Tues-
day to her home in the Acme district.

Mrs. J.H. Olliphant was a Calgary
visitor for a couple of days last week.

CARBON UNITED CHURCH

W. H. McDONNOLD, B.A., B.D.
Minister:

Mrs. A.P. McKibbin, Organist
Mrs. Bruce Ramsay, Choir Leader
Jas. Gordon, Sunday School Sup.

Carbon, 11:00 a.m. Beltsker, 3:00 p.m.
Irficena, 7:30 p.m.

Sunday School 10:00—12:10 a.m.

Sermon Topic Sunday, April 10: "The
Shadow that Turned Into Light."

Sunday, April 17 (Easter Sunday)—
Let us celebrate Him Who was
raised after the power of death. He is
let loose into the world where no-
body, Greek, Jew, Roman or Eng-
lishman can stop Him. Have you a
wellcome in your heart for Him, and I,
if I be raised from the earth, will
draw all men unto myself."

CHRIST CHURCH, CARBON

Services will be held as follows:
1st and 3rd Sundays in month, 11 a.m.
2nd and 4th Sundays, 7:30 p.m.
6th Sunday in month by arrangement.

REV. S. EVANS is charge

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Safety For Valuables



There are many "small things
of large value" which should
have the protection of a safety
deposit box. Following is a partial
list of "valuables" which can
be kept safe from fire, theft and
conscience, for a rental of a cent or two a day. Probably you
will think of other valuables, which we have omitted.

Agreements	Diaries	Mementos
Army and Navy Papers	Diplomas	Mortgages
Autographs	Documents	Naturalization Papers
Bonds	Genealogies	Old Coins
Certificates	Heirlooms	Old Laces
—Birth	Important Letters	Patents
—Baptismal	Insurance Policies	Payment Records
—Marriage	—Automobile	Photographs
Charters	—Casualty	Pianos
Contracts	—Fire	Promissory Notes
Court Decrees	—Life, etc.	Stamp Collections
Curios	Jewellery	Souvenirs
Deeds	Lesses	Wills
Designs	Lodge Records	

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